# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THIRD EDITION.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

### REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE.

### GEN. HOOKER HIS SUCCESSOR.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.—It seems to be generally understood that Major-General Hooker is ordered to command the Army of the Potomac, some say to take General Meade's position, relieving that General.

**Lee's Army.**

It is learned from authoritative sources that Saturday's fight fully established the fact that all of Lee's army is in front of Petersburg.

**General Emory.**

Brigadier-General Emory is ordered to retain temporary command of the 19th Army Corps.

**Newspaper Reports.**

The New York *Herald* of to-day has the following from Washington:—

The reaction consequent upon the anticipations of a great victory at Petersburg, caused by the accounts first received of the success which attended the commencement of the assault, has created a feeling of temporary despondency which is not warranted by the actual situation. Although that assault proved a failure, yet it does not by any means end the campaign.

One of the principal causes of the hesitation on the part of the troops which led to the disaster, was the belief that had taken possession of the soldiers that the hill which they were expected to take, and which they could have taken and which commanded the Rebel works and the town, and could have been held, had been previously mined by the Rebels.

For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and a demoralization was created which lost the fruits of victory when it was within their grasp.

General Grant's confidence in final success is not lessened by this reverse, and it can only delay, not defeat final victory.

## FROM FREDERICK.

### INTERESTING NEWS.

### REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

### GEN. EARLY CERTAINLY REINFORCED.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The *Star* has the following:—"Frederick, Md., Aug. 2.—I arrived here last night, on my way to Hagerstown, but have been unable to reach that place, as no stages have been running for three days. An attempt will be made, however, to-day to get a stage through.

"The Rebels, to the number of three hundred cavalry, paid Hagerstown a visit again last Friday, about 3 o'clock P. M., and, after a skirmish in the streets of the town with Cole's Maryland Cavalry, took possession of the place and remained until dark.

"I learn that two corps operating at Petersburg were both moved to the Shenandoah valley to reinforce Early. That these were the two corps in our front at Malvern Hill is not improbable, and is confirmed by statements in Richmond papers; but that these corps have been detached for an important movement against Washington or into Maryland or Pennsylvania, we shall have serious doubts until those reports have been more fully confirmed."

Captain Henry Jansoa, 12th Illinois Cavalry, by order of General Banks has been dismissed the service.

## LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

### TWO UNION VICTORIES.

### THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

### ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamer *Vanco*, from New Orleans on the 27th, arrived to-day.

A raiding party of Texans, on the 23d, were whipped opposite Natchez, losing several men and all their horses. Some 300 mounted Rebels were badly defeated a few days since, 35 miles from Baton Rouge. Twenty were killed, and one hundred and fifty stand of arms and four Rebels were captured, with all their ammunition.

The new Constitution will be submitted to the people on the first Monday of September.

Thomas P. May, editor of the *Times*, and Sub-Treasurer, has been arrested and sentenced to ten days in the parish prison for vilifying the Convention and posting Union reverses on his bulletin board to operate on the gold market.

The Convention passed a resolution recommending the President to remove him, and he has been released from prison.

All the troops in New Orleans started up the river on the 26th. It is rumored the Rebels are advancing on Morganzia.

About nine thousand exchanged Union prisoners arrived here on the 24th, terribly emaciated, and almost naked. Amongst them were Colonel Burrell, 42d Massachusetts, and Major Anthony, 2d Rhode Island; also, Acting-Master Weeks, of the gunboat *Clifton*. A number of naval officers were also with the released prisoners.

General Banks is still at New Orleans, more popular than ever with the Free State men.

**The Election in York.**

YORK, August 3.—York borough gives five hundred and twenty votes for the Constitutional amendments.

The citizens of the borough have already subscribed over three thousand dollars for the Chambersburg sufferers.

**Marine Disasters.**

PORTLAND, Maine, August 3.—Considerable damage was done here yesterday by a severe squall. Several vessels dragged their anchors, one brig going ashore.

**Sailing of a Steamer.**

BOSTON, August 3.—The Europa sailed for Liverpool this morning with $5000 in specie.

—The business and population of Nashville have largely increased during the past year; but the *Union* complains of the prevalence of "vice, immorality, crime, corruption," &c.

—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* compliments the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as "a mere worn-out hand-organ, wheezing out one set of tunes, to the infinite annoyance of the people," and as having but one principle, to break up the Democratic party.

—An informal meeting of the book trade of Boston has been held to consider the matter of [illegible] revenue law, which is so ambiguous that [illegible] various interpretations as regards their [illegible] stands they appear to be obliged [illegible] Eat no [illegible] per cent.

as the patient is thirsty.

ive sparingly broiled beef

butter—only the juice to be swal-

yeic when necessar. If the above i-

strictly follo[illegible], b marks of smallpox

ain."

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

### BURYING THE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A letter from the headquarters of the army, dated August 1, P. M., says:—A flag of truce was allowed this morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, to bury the dead and bring off the wounded.

Very few men were found alive—the most who were living yesterday having died last night. Not more than a dozen were brought in, and few of them are expected to recover.

The ground in front of the crater, for a distance of about two hundred yards, was thickly covered with dead, the greater portion being colored. I counted one hundred and eighty of the latter, and about forty-five whites, all of whom were buried on the spot.

The reason of the great disparity between the white and colored troops was the fact that the fire from the enemy's guns on both flanks was concentrated on this ground, after the whites had charged across it; and when the colored division crossed the spot they were actually mowed down with canister. And, also, when they retreated, they fell in dozens, the sharpshooters being unable to disturb the gunners.

The work of burying the dead was not completed till about half-past ten o'clock, when the truce ceased, and firing was opened by the Rebels in ten minutes after.

Generals Bushrod Johnson, A. P. Hill, Mahone and Sanders were on the field, besides numerous officers of inferior grade.

Major Gerady, of General Mahone's staff, had charge of the flag on their side, and Major Jas. E. Doran charge on ours, and conducted the affair very much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The enemy buried the dead on their side of the line, and carried the wounded to the rear. They claim to have 1200 prisoners, including the wounded in their possession. They state their loss to have been about 800; but this is not credited here, as in charging to recover the works they lost heavily.

General Bartlett and Colonel Marshall are prisoners in Petersburg, and unharmed.

A rumor prevailed that a force of Rebel cavalry were seen moving towards our left, but nothing has been developed in that direction.

Some telegraph operators of the 9th Corps were placed under arrest this morning, and are to be tried by court-martial, charged with making known the contents of a despatch to outside parties.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.—By the arrival of the mail steamer *Vanderbilt* we have news from General Grant's army up to yesterday morning. During the flag of truce on Monday we buried between our lines and those of the enemy two hundred and seventy-eight of our killed, and brought in twenty wounded.

The enemy claims to have captured nine hundred prisoners in Saturday's fight, and says that their own loss was very small, which was not the case, though of course, since we were the assaulting party, we lost much more heavily than they did.

As the *Vanderbilt* left City Point yesterday morning, firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg, though not so heavy as to indicate a general engagement.

I have just conversed with an officer who has been scouting with his cavalry command in the vicinity of Rockville, Tenallytown, and the lower fords of the Potomac.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.

**Rebels in the Valley.**

Pretty conclusive intelligence is at hand, showing that most of Early's forces have reoccupied Winchester, he having his headquarters there. Rebel cavalry is still on the line of the Railroad.

The report telegraphed North last night that a Rebel Cavalry force had crossed the Potomac, and yesterday captured the Frederick stage, is untrue. The stage was not captured, and a thorough search made for the last three days has failed to disclose even a guerilla within ten miles of Rockville.

Moseby's men might make a dash across the Potomac, but they remain only a short time, such is the disposition of troops which have been made to meet such an exigency.

Moseby doubtless knows this through his parties of observation, which are continually scouting along the southern bank of the Potomac. Raid panics at Rockville have become ludicrously popular of late.

Information was received to-day that a Rebel cavalry force, two thousand strong (probably McCausland's), was between General Wright's front and General Averill's column, moving rapidly for the Potomac.

**Blockade of Prussian Ports.**

It has been officially announced to the State Department, that in consequence of the expiration of the suspension of hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers, the blockade of certain Prussian ports in the Baltic, as well as that of ports and inlets on the East coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, has been resumed.

**Pleasing Incident.**

A few days since the President was presented with a very beautiful Shepherd Check Plaid, sent to him from Edinburgh, Scotland, by Mrs. Anne Williamson, an old lady of 81. It was manufactured at Tellecoutrie, near Stirling, a place justly celebrated for its beautiful tartans and checks. The appended correspondence shows that in the land of "brown heath and shaggy wood" our cause is watched with no ordinary interest:—

EDINBURGH, July 6.—My Lord President:—As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by an old lady of 81, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections; and, with good wishes for you and your family, I am your very obedient servant,

ANNE WILLIAMSON.

The following is the President's reply:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1864.—Mrs. Anne Williamson.—Madam:—The plaid you send me is just now placed in my hands. I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes to myself and our country which prompted you to present it.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, August 3.—The friends and relatives of Harry Gilmor, in Baltimore, positively assert that he is still alive.

There are no Rebel invaders in Maryland now.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are preparing to repair the road again.

—A country paper in Maryland remarks:—"Next summer our farmers will have replaced their lost horses and cattle and hogs, and will have harvested another crop of grain, and if Bradford continues to be Governor, the Rebels will come again and carry them off."

—Governor Morton, of Indiana, is evidently determined to disconcert his competitor, McDonald. Not only does he proclaim McDonald's anti-slavery record, but he thus shows up his equivocal position in relation to the Rebellion:—"If Mr. McDonald is in favor of suppressing this Rebellion, compelling traitors to yield obedience to the laws, and preserving the Union of our fathers, it would be the easiest thing in the world to say so. A Union man is never misunderstood, and is always able to express himself without circumlocution of speech, and does not leave his hearers more puzzled than before."

## BATTLE WITH THE RAIDERS.

### THEY ATTACK GEN. KELLEY

### THEY ARE DEFEATED, WITH LOSS.

FREDERICK, Md., August 2, 9:30 P. M.—General Kelley was attacked at Cumberland yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., by a large force under Bradley Johnson and McCausland.

After a severe fight of several hours' duration, he completely routed the enemy, capturing several caissons, a great many wagons, and a vast amount of plunder which they had stolen in Pennsylvania.

The enemy is in full retreat towards Old Town, and General Kelley is pursuing him.—*New York Tribune.*

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

### ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE LATE REVERSE.

**THE NINTH CORPS.**

NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 1, A. M.—The only noteworthy incident which has transpired since the late fight was a flag of truce which General Burnside sent to the enemy yesterday with a view to recovering the wounded and burying the dead lying between the lines, and whom it had been impossible to approach owing to the continued firing. Major Lydig, of the General's staff, with Surgeon Hogan, Medical Director of the 1st Division, and Surgeon White, of the 57th Massachusetts, accompanied the flag.

After some little signalling, the Rebels acknowledged it and came forward to meet it. The officers who met it wore the uniform—one of a colonel, the other of a captain. They refused, however, to give their names. The communication was received and forwarded by them to the authority with whom the power rests, but no answer has as yet been received. Our officers sought permission to succour the wounded while waiting, and it was granted. Accordingly the poor fellows, who had been lying on the ground nearly twenty-four hours—a portion of the time in the blazing sun—were given each a drink of brandy.

The crater of the mined fort was plainly in view, but the Rebels refused to allow any approach to it, and the wounded near it were supplied by the Rebels themselves. The agonies of the wounded were awful. Unable to move, not daring to make even a signal, lest it would attract an unfriendly bullet, they had lain twenty-four hours without food or water. The two past days have been the warmest, as yet, of this summer, and they were subjected to the merciless rays of a scorching sun. The dead presented a sickening sight. There were both white men and negroes; but now it is difficult to distinguish them apart.

Their bodies were swollen and bloated, and their faces blackened by the sun. About twenty living and one hundred and fifty dead are lying between the lines. Up to the present time no answer has been received. The signal agreed upon for the announcement of an answer by the enemy was the display in the daytime of a white flag, or at night the blast of a bugle in front of their works.

Our officers and those who received them conversed for some together, and through this means we learn that General Bartlett is unhurt, but a prisoner. His wooden foot was shattered by a ball, precluding the possibility of walking, and when captured he had to be borne away on a stretcher. An incident is related of him while with his brigade in the front. A Rebel officer, who had boldly pushed forward to the crater, attacked Major Gregg, of the 45th Pennsylvania, and after a short contest was run through by the Major, who then found himself unable to disengage his sword.

The General had been a witness of the *rencontre*, and, now unbuckling his own sword, said:—"Here, Major, take my sword; you know how to use it."

Colonel Marshall, 14th New York, is also a prisoner, and unhurt.

OUR LOSS.

A new estimate places our loss at not less than three thousand, of whom one thousand three hundred are prisoners. The Rebels claim to have captured fourteen flags. The 57th Massachusetts Regiment suffered more than any other, and is now under command of Lieutenant Doty, who four days ago was a sergeant. He is now the only commissioned officer with the command. The 4th Rhode Island and 31st and 32d Maine were almost entirely captured. Dr. Vickers, assistant surgeon of the 50th Pennsylvania, was wounded severely in the leg.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

CITY POINT, August 1.—The result of recent military operations here can be briefly recorded. We transferred Hancock's infantry and Sheridan's cavalry to the north bank of the James river a few days ago, and captured four pieces of artillery and a few prisoners and stands of colors. The enemy were deceived into believing this a real attack upon Richmond, and sent fully twenty-five thousand men from Petersburg through Richmond to that vicinity.

Hancock was withdrawn under cover of darkness on Friday night, and his whole corps moved by a forced march to the Petersburg front, in Burnside's rear, before daylight on Saturday morning. At ten minutes before five the mine exploded, blowing the Rebel fort to atoms and engulfing between one and two hundred of the 22d South Carolina Regiment, in its blackened, smoking, yawning debris. But few of this number escaped. An assault was subsequently made, which succeeded in carrying a light line of breastworks in rear of the fort.

The assaulting column attempted to storm the only remaining line, on the crest of the hill, a few rods further on, and were bloodily and terribly repulsed. The negro regiments in front literally ran over the white troops in their rear in their frantic attempts to escape. We occupy to-day substantially the same ground that we did the fore part of last week.

Owing to the importance attached to the matter by the press and people of the North, justice requires the statement that no project ever promised more favorable results. Every conceivable precautionary measure was taken to insure success, and officers are alike surprised and mortified at our failure to carry the enemy's entire line, and possess ourselves of Petersburg.

The moving of Hancock and Sheridan to Deep Bottom was nothing but a feint to deceive the enemy and cover our real designs. For this purpose both infantry and cavalry were marched across from Petersburg to Deep Bottom by daylight, to afford the Rebels an opportunity of discovering the movement. Nearly all the transportation of the army was called in requisition for a day or two, and miles on miles of six-mule teams and army wagons were marching in the same direction, but all unloaded.

It succeeded to the extent of causing Lee to transfer a large number of troops—variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand—from Petersburg to Richmond, with the utmost haste. He clearly believed a formidable attempt on Richmond was intended, from the north side. This delusion was kept up until the last minute, and on Friday night Hancock withdrew, and by a forced march placed himself within supporting distance of Burnside by daylight.

Thus far all the combinations proved faultless. Our entire army was under arms, and a majority of four corps were in line of battle within a mile of the mine when it exploded. It was believed then that the Rebel force in Petersburg was a weak one. It is now known to have numbered only three divisions. The destruction of the Rebel fort was complete; the surprise of the Rebels perfect.

Why their frightened and flying troops were not vigorously pursued, pressed, and routed immediately after the explosion of the mine, and before they had time to recover from the panic and resist our onset, may well be asked, but is not so easily answered. Many truths are not easily deducible; many others are very unpalatable. The affair in question furnishes many of both classes, and the record of this affair will never be complete till the muzzle of military authority is removed from conscientious correspondents.—*New York Herald.*

—One of the Kindergartens in Boston has adopted the system of graduating the school hours to the age and advancement of the pupils, and the results have been most favorable. The youngest children come only from 9 to 12 A. M., those next them come one hour in the afternoon also, and the oldest two hours.

—Mrs. Edward Edwards, of Mahoning county, Ohio, died last week from injuries received at the hands of her husband. They had been at a picnic, and a difficulty occurring between them, the wife threw three stones at her husband. The latter took up one of the stones, and hurled it back at the wife, when it struck her on the forehead, producing injuries from which, in a few days afterwards, she died.

## FIFTH EDITION!

### LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

### DOINGS OF MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS!

### ALL ABOUT EARLY'S ARMY

### GETTING IN THE WHEAT.

### A SPY TO BE HUNG.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

**Moseby's Guerillas.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, Moseby, at the head of 250 guerillas, passed through Leesburg, going west, apparently towards Ashby's Gap. They had with them fifty-four horses, stolen in their late incursion across the river. A squad of fifty of the same gang passed through the same place an hour later and were pursued by some of our cavalry, and four of the Rebel guerillas killed.

**Prisoners from Petersburg.**

This morning twenty-two Rebel officers, captured at Petersburg on the 29th, arrived here from City Point. Among them is one staff officer, one major, and five captains.

**Statement of a Deserter.**

The following information is derived from a Rebel officer, who deserted Early's army yesterday, and came into our lines. The Rebel cavalry force now operating in the valley and up the river number eight thousand effective men.

They have all been remounted and equipped recently, and are under the command of Bradley T. Johnson and McCausland. The infantry forces are under Early, who says he is determined to hold the valley at all hazards. His forces in the valley are engaged in threshing wheat, and he retains every tenth bushel; also levying a tax for the labor performed in securing the crop.

Early's force numbers thirty-five to forty thousand men, this officer says. The Rebel major, Harry Gilmor, who was reported killed at Chambersburg, is alive and well, and was at Shepherdstown yesterday morning with a small detachment of his command.

**Spy to be Hung.**

William H. Carter, a citizen of Maryland, convicted as an spy, is to be hung on Friday, in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison.

## DEFEAT OF M'CAUSLAND.

### The Rebel Raiders Routed.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The extra *Republican* says that despatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9:30 P. M. yesterday, state that McCausland, with a force of cavalry and artillery, attacked Averill and Kelley at Cumberland with great fury, evidently expecting to demolish them.

The Rebels were promptly received and repulsed, and completely routed. Averill captured several caissons and a large number of wagons heavily laden with spoils taken by the raiders in Pennsylvania.

It was also reported that one piece of artillery was taken from the Rebels.

## FOURTH EDITION.

### MOVEMENTS OF REBEL RAIDERS.

### HAGERSTOWN PILLACED.

### THEY OCCUPY MARTINSBURG.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Rebels entered Hagerstown yesterday, and, after pillaging the place, recrossed the Potomac. They are again in considerable force at Martinsburg, having moved up from Winchester.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that all the dead and wounded are cared for.

General Sheridan came up on a brief visit to-day.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### STEAMSHIP "BREMEN" AT NEW YORK.

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AFFAIR.

### PEACE NECOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, August 3—The steamship *Bremen* from Southampton, on the 20th ult., arrived here this afternoon.

The news has been generally anticipated via Cape Race.

Garibaldi left Ischi on the 19th for Caprera.

All the islands on the West Coast of Schleswig are now in the possession of the Allies.

Peace negotiations were probably commenced at Vienna on July 19.

**Commercial Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day amount to 18,000 bales, including 6800 bales on speculation. The market is steady. Breadstuffs.—Wheat has advanced 1d., and Flour is 6d. better. Cornalso had advanced.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Flour dull at $16·50 for Howard Street superfine. Wheat steady; sales of 2000 bushels at $2·27 for Kentucky white. Corn firm at $1·26@1·40.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Flour declined 5@10c.; sales of 11,000 bbls. at $9 15@10·15; Ohio, 10·25@12; southern, 10·15@13·50. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn declining; sales unimportant. Beef dull. Pork heavy at $38@39. Lard firm at 20½@21c. Whisky dull. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Wheat, 10,000 bushels.

## LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

**CLEARED THIS MORNING.**

Barque Sol. Wildes, Walter, New York, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Albert (Br.), Irvine, Demarara, T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Rush, Owens, Fortress Monroe, J. H. Attwood.
Brig L. Burnham, Thornton, Port Royal, E. A. Souther & Co.
Schr C. B. Streng, Tyler, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston, Wannamacher & Mackey.
Schr West Wind, Hitchins, Fortress Monroe, H. A. Adams.
Schr R. M. Price, Kelly, Plymouth, J. G. & G. S. Rappler.
Schr C. A. Greiner, Young, Providence, do.
Schr H. W. Wellington, Wells, Boston, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr Heroine, Champlin, Providence, I. Andenried & Co.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J. McClain, McClain, Alexandria, Tyler & Co.
Schr S. M. Shoffick, Arno, do. Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Smith, do. do.
Schr C. Jayne, Rowland, Providence, Captain.
Schr C. W. Elwell, Short, Boston, Captain.

**ARRIVED THIS MORNING.**

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, 15 days from New Orleans, in ballast to Henry Simons.
Brig Abbie Eller, Gilmore, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Tyndall & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Kennedy, Sisars & Co.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Meaick, 4 days from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Edwards, 2 days from Washington, D. C., with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

**AT QUARANTINE.**

Brig Thomas Waller, from St. Barts, with molasses and cotton.
Brig Speedaway, Atherton, from Remedios, with molasses.
Schrs Lam Rich and John, both from Pensacola.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 75½. Noon, 85½. 1 P. M., 87. Wind, W. S. W.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

### VOTING YESTERDAY.

### THE SOLDIERS VICTORIOUS.

### VOTE POLLED IN THE CITY.

This morning the returns of the special election held in the city yesterday for the adoption or rejection of the three amendments to the State Constitution were filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. The contest was over the amendment which proposes that soldiers in the army shall be allowed to vote the same as if at their homes.

The other two amendments met with but little opposition. The returns show that the services of our brave soldiers are fully appreciated, and that they are as much entitled to a voice in the management of public affairs as they are to fight for the Union. The vote given below is on the first amendment, the balloting on the second and third amendments being nearly the same. The first column represents the number of votes polled for and the second column the number of votes opposed to granting the soldier this well-deserved privilege.

| Precincts. | For. | Against. | Precincts. | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 67 | 3 | 7 | 253 | 108 |
| 2 | 256 | 26 | 8 | 154 | 97 |
| 3 | 161 | 17 | 9 | No return. | |
| 4 | 198 | 35 | 10 | 160 | 72 |
| 5 | 154 | 12 | 11 | 163 | 4 |
| 6 | 108 | 60 | 12 | 170 | 22 |
| **SECOND WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 185 | 10 | 8 | 181 | 74 |
| 2 | 156 | 26 | 9 | 48 | 118 |
| 3 | 225 | 17 | 10 | 53 | 77 |
| 4 | 275 | 11 | 11 | 55 | 47 |
| 5 | 127 | 65 | | | |
| 6 | 111 | 70 | | 1351 | 644 |
| 7 | 84 | 30 | | | |
| **THIRD WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 102 | 37 | 6 | 53 | 70 |
| 2 | No return. | | 7 | 57 | 95 |
| 3 | No return. | | 8 | 82 | 85 |
| 4 | 114 | 69 | 9 | No return. | |
| **FOURTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 97 | 38 | 6 | 97 | 76 |
| 2 | 86 | 42 | 7 | 10 | 97 |
| 3 | 52 | 66 | 8 | 4 | 156 |
| 4 | No return. | | 9 | 90 | 33 |
| 5 | 48 | 56 | 10 | 101 | 2 |
| **FIFTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 112 | 42 | 6 | 97 | 36 |
| 2 | 80 | 16 | 7 | 121 | 71 |
| 3 | 59 | 36 | 8 | 42 | 19 |
| 4 | 80 | 74 | | | |
| 5 | 24 | 33 | | 641 | 300 |
| **SIXTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 61 | 4 | 6 | 88 | 47 |
| 2 | 63 | 45 | 7 | 77 | 6 |
| 3 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 109 | 30 |
| 4 | 26 | 9 | | | |
| 5 | 79 | 12 | | 567 | 215 |
| **SEVENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 172 | 6 | 6 | 98 | 51 |
| 2 | 175 | 23 | 7 | 76 | 102 |
| 3 | 148 | 17 | 8 | 81 | 144 |
| 4 | 225 | 29 | | | |
| 5 | 170 | 41 | | 1150 | 409 |
| **EIGHTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 181 | 28 | 5 | 130 | 123 |
| 2 | 78 | 54 | 6 | 120 | 49 |
| 3 | 223 | 39 | | | |
| 4 | 140 | 60 | | 782 | 333 |
| **NINTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 55 | 13 | 6 | 122 | 1 |
| 2 | 66 | 49 | 7 | 144 | 8 |
| 3 | 126 | 28 | 8 | 87 | 72 |
| 4 | 102 | 30 | | | |
| 5 | 105 | 13 | | 807 | 218 |
| **TENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 108 | 16 | 5 | 145 | 23 |
| 2 | 202 | 16 | 7 | 141 | 98 |
| 3 | 107 | 21 | 8 | 205 | 22 |
| 4 | 162 | 18 | | | |
| 5 | 146 | 30 | | 1360 | 186 |
| **ELEVENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 36 | 102 | 6 | 119 | 36 |
| 2 | 34 | 43 | 7 | 115 | 91 |
| 3 | 64 | 71 | 8 | 89 | 65 |
| 4 | 67 | 31 | | | |
| 5 | 50 | 36 | | 587 | 470 |
| **TWELFTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 80 | 11 | 6 | 54 | 74 |
| 2 | 130 | 50 | 7 | 115 | 73 |
| 3 | 109 | 34 | | | |
| 4 | 119 | 14 | | 786 | 269 |
| 5 | 116 | 34 | | | |
| **THIRTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 130 | 9 | 5 | 130 | 27 |
| 2 | 112 | 12 | 6 | 207 | 11 |
| 3 | 177 | 11 | 8 | 119 | 36 |
| 4 | 154 | 42 | | | |
| 5 | 212 | 65 | | 1243 | 280 |
| **FOURTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 108 | 28 | 8 | 172 | 39 |
| 2 | 105 | 31 | 7 | 201 | 55 |
| 3 | 173 | 18 | 8 | 226 | 47 |
| 4 | 207 | 47 | | | |
| 5 | 185 | 36 | | 1472 | 271 |
| **FIFTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 124 | 36 | 6 | 141 | 66 |
| 2 | 145 | 139 | 7 | 117 | 57 |
| 3 | No return. | | 8 | 205 | 76 |
| 4 | 141 | 72 | 9 | 314 | 8 |
| 5 | 187 | 80 | 10 | 267 | 35 |
| **SIXTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 115 | 52 | 5 | No return. | |
| 2 | 104 | 17 | 6 | 140 | 37 |
| 3 | 105 | 29 | 7 | 115 | 82 |
| 4 | 127 | 17 | 8 | 137 | 68 |
| **SEVENTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 103 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 169 |
| 2 | 125 | 25 | 7 | 34 | 142 |
| 3 | 89 | 34 | 8 | 67 | 156 |
| 4 | 88 | 65 | 9 | No return. | |
| 5 | 42 | 80 | 10 | 66 | 46 |
| **EIGHTEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 162 | 32 | 6 | 224 | 2 |
| 2 | 196 | 22 | 7 | 224 | 57 |
| 3 | 175 | 24 | 8 | 193 | 29 |
| 4 | 194 | 22 | | | |
| 5 | 239 | 14 | | 1350 | 211 |
| **NINETEENTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 150 | 50 | 6 | 93 | 133 |
| 2 | 94 | 38 | 7 | 81 | 74 |
| 3 | 196 | 32 | 8 | 83 | 84 |
| 4 | 171 | 48 | 9 | 180 | 1 |
| 5 | 255 | 24 | | | |
| | | | | 1304 | 409 |
| **TWENTIETH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 209 | 41 | 7 | 87 | 14 |
| 2 | 178 | 29 | 8 | No return. | |
| 3 | 207 | 20 | 9 | 131 | 38 |
| 4 | 154 | 38 | 10 | 74 | 90 |
| 5 | 184 | 38 | 11 | 215 | 88 |
| 6 | 198 | 26 | | | |
| | | | | 1243 | 280 |
| **TWENTY-FIRST WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 117 | 24 | 5 | 149 | 16 |
| 2 | 125 | 25 | 6 | 95 | 23 |
| 3 | 68 | 12 | 8 | 213 | 5 |
| 4 | 115 | 60 | | | |
| 5 | 141 | 72 | | 993 | 330 |
| **TWENTY-SECOND WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | No return. | | 6 | 191 | 17 |
| 2 | 65 | 64 | 7 | 79 | 25 |
| 3 | 215 | 29 | 8 | 126 | 11 |
| 4 | 178 | 7 | 9 | 124 | 20 |
| 5 | 265 | 72 | | | |
| | | | | 1188 | 270 |
| **TWENTY-THIRD WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 168 | 9 | 7 | 172 | 53 |
| 2 | 128 | 57 | 8 | 20 | 3 |
| 3 | 123 | 13 | 9 | 76 | 34 |
| 4 | 68 | 53 | | | |
| 5 | 237 | 48 | | 1186 | 270 |
| 6 | 162 | 37 | | | |
| **TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 119 | 2 | 6 | 168 | 66 |
| 2 | 58 | 8 | 7 | 160 | 78 |
| 3 | 53 | 2 | 8 | 175 | 56 |
| 4 | 136 | 6 | 9 | 151 | 8 |
| 5 | 210 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | 1268 | 208 |
| **TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.** | | | | | |
| 1 | 115 | 26 | 4 | 41 | 115 |
| 2 | 100 | 44 | 5 | No return. | |
| 3 | 110 | 36 | 6 | 93 | 71 |

The following will exhibit the vote by Wards:—

| Wards. | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1354 | 644 |
| 2 | 731 | 531 |
| 3 | 528 | 592 |
| 4 | 641 | 380 |
| 5 | 567 | 315 |
| 6 | 1150 | 409 |
| 7 | 782 | 333 |
| 8 | 807 | 218 |
| 9 | 1360 | 218 |
| 10 | 587 | 470 |
| 11 | 786 | 269 |
| 12 | 1243 | 280 |
| 13 | 1372 | 271 |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | 742 | 855 |
| 17 | 1350 | 211 |
| 18 | 1304 | 469 |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | 991 | 330 |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | 1188 | 270 |
| 23 | 1268 | 208 |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Christian Commission has issued the following appeal for contributions in aid of its work on the coming national fast day:—

"The day appointed by the President for national humiliation before God, with fasting and prayer, is close at hand. There are some encouraging indications that it will be observed with sincere and earnest devotion throughout the country. Would it not be in keeping with the true spirit of that day—indeed, would it not aid our other acts of religious worship—if we should remember our soldiers in the field by liberal benefaction? Thus, as with that noble soldier, the Centurion Cornelius, our prayers and alms might go up together as a memorial before God?

"The Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission would suggest that, if practicable, a collection be taken up among the people on the day named, August 4, in aid of their work. The soldiers have learned to love and to rely upon the Commission for bodily and spiritual help. It would be cruel to disappoint them. We feel that this is emphatically the great opportunity of the Church, and she will be greatly blessed in her endeavors to occupy it. The suffering are relieved; the despondent are cheered; lives are saved; souls are renewed; prejudices against Christianity are overcome in a gratifying and marvellous manner. But the demand upon us is greater than our means of meeting it, and would be, if our means were increased fourfold.

"We make this appeal in confidence and hope, urged by the needs of our brave and suffering men, and warmed by the former prompt liberality of their Christian friends at home. If you have helped us before, you will the more readily come to our assistance now; if you have not, may we not appeal to you in the name of our armies, to give them this assertion of your Christian sympathy and love?

"Remittances can be made to the local treasurer nearest to you, or to the General Treasurer, Joseph Patterson, at Western Bank, Philadelphia.

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman."

SPECIAL MEETING.—The following call has been issued by Mayor Henry, for a special meeting of Councils:—

"*Whereas*, it has been represented to me that the present emergency demands legislation from the Councils of Philadelphia for encouraging recruiting, and also in reference to subjects about to come before the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the session to be held on the 9th instant, I do hereby, in pursuance of the power given me by law, call a special meeting of Councils, to be held at their respective Chambers, Chesnut street, above Fifth, on Friday, the 5th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P. M."

SUPERVISORS.—The following appointments of Supervisors have been made by the Mayor:—

First Ward—First Division, Jos. Ware; Second Division, Philip H. Klohse.

Second Ward—Charles Peak.

Third and Fourth Wards—Samuel Mitchell.

Fifth and Sixth Wards—John Gibbs.

Seventh and Eighth Wards—Charles Porter.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Wm. M. Wilson.

Eighteenth Ward—William McNeely.

Nineteenth Ward—Isaac Lister.

Twentieth Ward—First Division, Henry Myers. Twenty-first Ward—First Division, W. S. Thomas; Second Division, John Sailor.

Twenty-fourth Ward—First Division, Jos. Fries; Second Division, John Hoover; Third Division, W. A. Fredericks.

The other appointments will be made in a day or two.

HORSE-STEALING.—This morning, at an early hour, Joseph Eberly was arrested in the Fifteenth Ward upon the charge of horse-stealing. Eberly was in company with another individual, who succeeded in making his escape. The horse was stolen from the front of a store at Manayunk, and the accused was on his way to the horse-market to dispose of the animal. He was committed to answer by Alderman Paucoast.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.—The funeral obsequies of Captain Thos. H. Elliott will take place at four o'clock this afternoon,

# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

**To Correspondents.**

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Advertisers.**

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, so secure them an insertion in all of our editions

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.


### THE DEATH OF JOHN GRIGG.

We have learned with sincere sorrow that John Grigg, one of our ablest and most respected citizens, died yesterday at his residence in Walnut street. His death was sudden, and the fact will be only the more painful to his many immediate friends, because it was unexpected.

It is too late now to write the biography of Mr. Grigg. His character and career have been repeatedly sketched as affording examples well worth the study and imitation of all young men starting life with no capital but their own natural talents, and a purpose to succeed by industry, integrity, and self-reliance. There are probably very few of his contemporaries who are not familiar with all the leading events of his remarkable progress from the obscurity and want of a poor orphan boy to the honorable distinction which he won by diligence, sobriety, honesty, and intelligence, as one of the most successful men of business which our country has known.

By his own efforts alone he raised himself from poverty to wealth, and yet, to his credit be it said, his wonderful prosperity and great riches never changed the native modesty and simplicity of his nature. No one meeting him in private or in public, in business or social intercourse, would ever have supposed John Grigg to be a millionaire. His manners were those of a plain, retiring, unpretending citizen; and we know that he never so much valued the large fortune he had accumulated, as the sterling principles of industry and probity by which he had achieved his own success in life, and which he believed would enable almost any young man to win his way to honorable independence.

Neither did his affluence contract in the slightest degree the natural generosity of his heart. As he enlarged his means, he did not narrow his sympathies and affections. The world will never know the great amount of good he did in the way of private charity, because the free and lavish hand that was so often extended to relieve individual distress, and assist the meritorious but unfortunate, always, with true Christian and gentlemanly delicacy, screened its largesse from public view. We doubt if there ever lived in this city another man who bestowed as much in the way of secret benevolence, with as little general reputation for it, as John Grigg. What he gave privately he gave to please himself and benefit its recipients, without the slightest aspiration to be recognized as a charitable man. He found a certain luxury in doing good, and he was so constituted that he preferred to be bountiful by stealth, and would have 'blushed to find it fame."

But he was more than charitable in a private way. The genial soul that sympathized with personal suffering was animated by the largest public spirit. It embraced with equal liberality the largest as well as the smallest claims on its regard. Mr. Grigg never refused to aid any public enterprise that merited the approbation of his sound business sagacity; and most all of the important internal improvements of this country, including the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are indebted, in no small measure, to his wise and munificent patronage.

But he was as reserved and unobtrusive in his public as in his private deeds of generosity. Who ever found him parading his name as the friend of any railway or other enterprise, or seeking special notoriety as a pioneer in any great movement for the advantage of the city or the State? He was ambitious of no such distinction, but gave his money for the promotion of every really deserving cause, without stopping to ask how much popularity or social influence it might secure to John Grigg.

But we have no eulogy to write of a man whose modest but honorable life is his best monument, and who would not, if he were here, thank us for praising any virtue he possessed or any good act he ever did. In his death, this city has lost a most worthy and useful citizen—one of its oldest and most exemplary merchants; and now that he is gone, it is to be hoped not only that his memory may be duly cherished among us, but that the just principles which guided him throughout his long and illustrious career as a merchant and a man may serve to raise up other men fit to fill the place his decease has vacated.

### JUSTICE TO COLORED TROOPS.

The prophecy is fulfilled. "If the Administration does not avenge by adequate retaliation the massacre at Fort Pillow, your negro troops will fall you at a critical moment, and visit you with disaster and humiliation." Such, in substance, was the prediction of a conservative Border State Senator. That Executive indecision which had before disheartened the friends of the Administration, and supplied its enemies with occasions to taunt and exult, stayed the armed hand of justice.

The President, in the heat of national horror at the butchery, proclaimed his intention to retaliate if the report of the Committee of Congress, deputed to investigate it, should sustain the unofficial statements which had been received. The report of that Committee established the massacre in all its fell and bloody proportions. The President permitted his promise to be explained away, and did nothing. If this be humanity, it is weakness in war and injustice in morals. Behold its fruits! The negro soldiers of Petersburg remembered Fort Pillow, and, when capture seemed imminent, fled.

That tendency to exaggeration which pervades the American mind on all questions, and all sides of questions, on the one hand has unfairly depreciated and on the other inordinately estimated the negro troops. Every student of our history knows that they were advantageously employed in our previous wars—in the Revolution, under Colonel Christopher Greene, at Red Bank; and in the last war with Great Britain, at New Orleans, both under Jackson and Packenham. In this war with the Jeff. Davis usurpation, it is clear they have behaved creditably at Morris Island, Port Hudson, in the retreat of the wretched Stumps, in the charge under "Baldy" Smith, and perhaps elsewhere.

But it is not in the nature of things that slaves suddenly converted to soldiers—and four-fifths of these troops were slaves—should equal in intelligent endurance—which springs from firmness of individual will almost as much as from discipline—in tenacity and dash, white freemen. All assertions that they uniformly do are ill-considered party encomiums, or partial representations of a benevolent fanaticism. And in this view, it becomes the more important that their *morale* should be maintained by every insinewing assurance.

As prisoners of war especially, the Rebels should be compelled, by a certainty of retribution, to treat them according to the civilized usages of war. If the Government for whose existence they fight deserts them in their extremity—allows them to be butchered, tortured, scourged, and enslaved—it will not infuse desperation into their ranks—if, indeed, that were either a dignified or Christian policy—but despondency, and will reap, what the world will declare it has sown—disaster.

### THE TAXES OF SOCIETY.

Society commences to tax us at a very early age. It confines the baby's limbo, and decks its uncomfortable little neck with laces, while it mashes a pancake of ribbons on its head. It stops the romps of boys and girls; for society has delicate nerves, and romping is vulgar. It turns out the toes of youth, and makes it stand straight and sit upright and talk low and refuse a second plate of soup and more of the pudding.

With grown folks it buttonholes a man, who is obliged to listen smilingly, when he would prefer to knock his captor down, and go off to attend to business of importance. It makes people visit at the houses of people whom they do not wish to see. It pinches a man's feet in boots that become tighter in hot rooms. It makes him swelter in a dress-coat, when he would prefer to be in his shirt-sleeves. It keeps him out of the bed to which he should have retired hours ago. It takes people to weddings where they do not want to go, and where they are not wanted; and they catch their death-a-cold at funerals of individuals whom they scarcely ever saw. It obliges people to give entertainments which they do not enjoy, merely because others gave parties which *they* did not enjoy. It sends them to watering places or mountains, because other people *go* there. It makes them spend money, when prudence would tell them to economize. It makes them contribute what they have no right to give, because they are ashamed to refuse. It gets them into difficulties, because friends have behaved like fools. It wants to know about other people's grandmothers, and to feel quite sure that they had grandfathers.

Besides all this, society prescribes how people shall cut their hair, tie their neckerchiefs, put on their hats; and, from head to toot, it makes them dress to suit itself without ever taking more trouble than to say—what is *comme il faut*. In fine, society taxes people in almost every way! or, if they demur, it disowns them. But it should not be ungratefully forgotten that, in recompense for yielding to its behests, it *lends* us its *countenance*.

It seems, however, that society is never satisfied with the number or variety of its taxes. One of the latest, which it has increased to so great a degree that it is equivalent to a new one, is that of wedding presents. The day was when a wedding present meant that the donor gave it spontaneously. Now, it means nothing of the kind. It is expected—in a word, it is a tax. And a very great tax it was becoming, when some ingenious individual hit upon an expedient for lightening the burden. He doubtless considered, that as young married people were generally going to housekeeping, they would need bread and butter. Therefore, what could be more appropriate than a present of a butter-knife? Doubtless, he acted upon the happy thought; and the idea has proved so popular among the friends of newly married people, that we have recently heard of one couple's receiving as many as twenty-five butter-knives. This leads us to suppose that if they use them all at the same time, they will know which side their bread is buttered on, even if they did not know before marriage, as seems likely from their bad choice of present-giving friends.

We have lately learned that a strong anti-butter-knife party has been organized among those who have marriage in prospect, and that there is always to be a tacit understanding with those invited to be bridesmaids and groomsmen that if they cannot afford something better than butter-knives, they must decline to accept the exalted positions, as persons occupying them are considered to be at least equivalent to silver teapots.

### WHAT IS A VAGABOND?

A French "Imperial Court" was recently required to settle the question of vagabondage, in the case of a man who was arrested as a common vagrant, without money, occupation, or domicile, and of dissolute, thriftless habits, but whose "wife was known to be a respectable woman, and mistress of a school in another town."

The Court, with a keenness of perception which is, we confess, beyond our appreciation, decided that, *because his wife was the aforementioned respectable school-mistress, in another town*, the man was no vagabond, in spite of indisputable testimony as to his utter destitution, disgraceful debauchery, and miserable nomadic existence (nothing of which he denied). Now this remarkable sublimation of forensic acumen leads us very naturally to ask ourselves, and the community, what constitutes a vagabond, if the French prisoner referred to was *not* one?

We predicate this question, of course, upon the broad principle that a vagabond *is* a vagabond whenever he may chance to lead the life of one, and that the accurate definition of the term may apply equally to all; so that, if the case was not a case of vagabondism in France, neither would it be so in any other enlightened Christian community. This question, then, thus predicated, gives rise to some singular speculations with regard to the precise line between vagabondage and non-vagabondage, as connected with the social relations of life.

It is certainly a new theory with us, that the virtues of a wife should vell, in the eye of the law, the vices of her husband, especially when, as in the case above alluded to, those very vices are the cause of their separation and her unhappiness; and that a man should be allowed to make a beast and a beggar of himself, to the injury of public decency and good morals, because a "respectable woman," with the capacity and the will to earn her own and her children's bread honestly, has had the misfortune, in years past, to have been married to the good-for-nothing. If such domestic relations are to be considered as testimony in favor of such cases, and are to raise them beyond the ban of vagabondage, and its punishment, it becomes a straw-splitting question as to where the degree of the social tie becomes too feeble to exercise its prerogative.

If the possession of an honest, virtuous, and self-supporting wife can make a drunken, idle, prowling rapscallion a decent man, and by this negative power prevent him from receiving the only correction likely to reform him, then the fact of such a brute's having a "respectable" father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, or, as far as we see, first, or *even second cousin*, or *very particular friend*, ought to be an equal guarantee of his decency. Indeed, the telescopic eye of the law might, with equal propriety, look back a generation, and acquit the poor devil of vagabondism, because "his grandfather was a most wonderful (respectable, &c.) man."

We certainly have always considered vagabondage as a positive and independent state, morally and physically, centered solely in the individual, and totally beyond the influence of his social or domestic connections. We thought, and still think, that a vagabond is a vagabond *per se*, and that his individual habits and manner of life alone make him one. That if, in short, a man be an habitual drunkard, beggar, and wanderer, without honorable means of subsistence or willingness to work for them, houseless and homeless, totally good-for-nothing, he is an *unmitigated vagabond;* and the fact of his possessing creditable kindred or family ties only makes his disgraceful conduct more unpardonable and deserving of punishment, and inspires a liveller feeling of sympathy for those whose name and affections he has so infamously abused.

That is our notion of a vagabond, in the teeth of the "French Imperial Court," and we sincerely believe the whole respectable and intelligent community, wives included, will agree with us.

### SECESSION CONSPIRACY IN INDIANA.

**Official Report of General Carrington—Nature, Extent, and Principles of the Order of "Sons of Liberty"—Saint Valandigham the Supreme Commander—Northern and Southern Traitors Working Together, &c., &c.**

Head-quarters District of Indiana, Northern Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, June 28, 1864.—Governor: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work and extent of a disloyal society or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "Sons of Liberty."

I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

First, It is both civil and military. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their enemy, and that of the Rebellion as their friend.

Second, It is secret and oath-bound.

Third, It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

First. Absolute, inherent State sovereignty.

Second. The union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

Third. Denies to the general Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

Fourth. Recognizes the existing Rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

Fifth. Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right but a duty.

Sixth. Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State or the United States.

Seventh. Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with Rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

Eighth. Declares a law of races one of Caucasian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

Ninth. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities.

Tenth. Accepts the creed of the Rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows:

Exhibit A "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "The Supreme Commander of this Council is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the Order in the various States, when called into actual service."—Sec Sec. 8,

OFFICERS FOR 1864 AS REPORTED.

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Supreme Commander.

Robert Holloway, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.

Dr. Massey, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Grand Commander.
H. Heffren, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander.
W. M. Harrison, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

"The members of this Council, additional to the regular officers, include, *ex officio*, the Grand Commander's staff, and all military officers above the rank of Colonel."—Sec. 8, Art. 2.

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which Branch County Temples may be organized.

This Order, during 1863, was variously named, but popularly known as "K. G. C.," Knights of the Golden Circle, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the fall of 1863 the order changed name and ritual, and became the "O. A. K.," Order of American Knights, the ritual, signs, passwords, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this Order, February 16 and 17, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana communicated the purposes of the Order, as well as the views of C. L. Vallandigham, claimed by the Order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceeding as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the Order, please see Exhibit D, hereunto annexed. This report gives the following States as organized:—

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S. L" referred to, there is a formal Ritual for the Degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O. A. K.," which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V," Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second and third Temple Degrees or Conclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the order, for, thus far, comparatively few in each Temple are advanced to the Chapters and Councils of the higher degrees, but the lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini," is educational and probationary, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte" to the higher degrees.

As appears from the official report of February 17th, there were then only twelve thousand members in this State, and a recent report from a portion of the State would hardly triple this number, that is, of initiates, though they claim for some counties full Battalions, and in a few cases, full Regiments.

Exhibits FF G and H give the ritual of said degrees.

It will be observed that the fundamental password is Calhoun, transposed for use thus—Nuoh-lac.

The unwritten work and lectures of this Order vary in different States and counties, and in Temples of the same county, though not in essentials. This is accounted for from the fact that organizing agents, in installing officers, could not take time to fully post and instruct them, and the work was imperfectly committed to memory.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present Order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the Order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the constitutions and rituals. Of some you were advised at the time, thus:—

1st. The outbreaks in Eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this Order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois and other quarters.

2d. A few days before the attack of Forrest upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that Forrest would cross into Illinois and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah but was repulsed.

3d. On the day that Morgan first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that Morgan was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 5 P. M. you showed me a telegraph from General Burbridge, that Morgan was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the secret Order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the Order, both prominent, one Colonel W. A. Bowles, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other Judge J. F. Bullitt, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was soon reported to have stated that "Morgan must be stopped; he was too soon; the Order was not ready for him." Judge Bullitt, who had come to receive the new ritual (S. I.) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was, that Morgan *was* stopped. The incidents following and attending the visit of Major-General Lindsay from Kentucky you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which Morgan threw part of his force into Kentucky, when Gen. Burbridge moved towards Virginia.

Fourth. Information was given you of the visit of Vallandigham to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 13, of the proposed adjournment and meeting at Hamilton, June 15, and that Vallandigham's immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one Rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at that time, by telegraph through General Noble.

Fifth. Five days before Morgan attacked Mt. Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent, by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules," (United States soldiers), were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

Sixth. A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville, as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that Forrest was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after, Forrest defeated Sturgis; Buckner, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and Rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. Bowles before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South.

He is reported as one of the four major-generals of the Order in Indiana. The remaining three are L. P. Milligan of Huntington, Major Walker of Northwestern part of Indiana, vice Yeagle removed, and Andrew Humphreys of Green county. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. Barrett, for Missouri; it is understood that the Order is so far organized in that State as to run no risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the A. O. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge Bullitt and Barrett, were J. J. Bingham, Dr. Anthon and Mr. Ristine, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movement of this order in Indiana, viz.; Dr. Gatling (associated with the Gatling Gun), Mr. Evert, of Vanderburg, Mr. L. Leach, Mr. Otey, Myers, of Laporte, Dr. Lemons, A. D. Raga, Mr. McBride, of Evansville, John G. Davis, and Lassell, of Cass county. Several of the above are delegates to the State Grand Council, of Missouri; and besides, H. H. Dodd, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago, the first of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the Radicals and Conservatives differ at the West.

Men like W. A. Bowles seem indifferent to any Presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and General Heintzelman, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g District of Indiana.
His Excellency Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

### Married.

BARCLAY—BLOOMER—On the 16th of June, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, at the parsonage, No. 611 Catharine street, Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM J. BARCLAY to Miss MARY J. BLOOMER, both of this city. No cards.

CORLISS—TUMEY.—On 31st of July, by Rev. J. W. Leadenham, at the Rectory of Gloria Dei Church, DAVID W. CORLISS, of Philadelphia, to KATE EUDORA TUMEY, of Chesapeake City, Md. (Baltimore Sun please copy.)

FEARING—SMITH.—On the 31st ult., by Rev. G. Washington Jerman at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. WILLIAM G. FEARING, of United States Navy, to Miss LYDIA M. SMITH, both of this city.

HODGES—WADSON.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. Washington Jerman, Mr. WILLIAM HODGES, of this city, to Miss AMY, daughter of John S. Watson, Esq., of Littletown, Salem county, New Jersey.

JUDSON—MILLER.—July 28, 1864, by the Rev. Thos. C. Murphy, Mr. JOHN M. HUDSON and ADELINE MILLER, all of this city.

WESSELS—TEAL.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. J. FRED. WESSELS and Miss RHODA, daughter of the late Captain Levi Teal, all of this city.

WALLS—WOLFE.—At the Presbyterian Church, at Lewes, Del., on July 28th, ult., by the Rev. G. H. Nimmo, Mr. EDGAR WALLS, of Georgetown, and Miss MARY B. WOLFE, daughter of Henry Wolfe, Esq., of Lewes, Del.

### Died.

COOK.—On the 1st of August, 1864, Mr. JOHN B. COOK.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GRIGG.—On Monday, the 2d instant, John Grigg, Esq., aged seventy years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 1331 Walnut street, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HUGG.—On the 2d instant, Mr. JACOB HUGG, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Fidelity Lodge, No. 138, I. O. of O. F., and of the Brothers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Frankford road and Huntingdon street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellow's Cemetery.

LITZENBERG.—On the 2d instant, CHARLES A. LITZENBERG, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Darby, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, Orphans' Rest Lodge, No. 122, and General Taylor Encampment, I. O. O. F., and Hamilton Lodge, and Columbia Rock Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., are invited to attend. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—July 9th, a prisoner in the Petersburg General Hospital, of wounds received at Reams' Station, June 29th, 1864, Captain W. DEWEES ROBERTS, Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 24th year of his age.

TISDALL.—On the 26 inst., CHARLES TISDALL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 Christian street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

WIEDERSHEIM.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st inst., CHARLES F., son of William and C. Margaret Wiedersheim, in the 17th year of his age.

The male members are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 714 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WHITMAN.—On Monday, August 1, Kate M., infant daughter of J. G. and Clara A. Whitman.


ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street.—This Church will be open for divine service to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. It*

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1864.—To-morrow (Thursday) having been appointed by the President a day of fasting and prayer, this office will be open until 10 o'clock, when it will close for the day. The carriers will make the regular morning delivery at 8 o'clock. Collectors will make morning and evening collections. Stations are open at same hours as central office.

C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH the recommendation of Congress, and the Proclamation of the President, appointing Thursday next, the 4th instant, as a day of humiliation and prayer, the undernamed Insurance Companies will not be open for business on that day:—

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
THOS. C. BAND, President Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President Insurance Company of North America.
RICHARD D. SMITH, Union Mutual Insurance Company.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM CHAPS, President American Mutual Insurance Company.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary of the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President Asthracite Insurance Company.
THOS. B. MARIS, President of the American Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN PATTERSON, President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.
DAVID LEWIS, Secretary Mutual Assurance Company, per Samuel Bettle.
G. TINGLEY, President of the Reliance Insurance Company.
JAS. SOMERS SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Contributionship.
Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Per ATWOOD SMITH.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARVL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sarsaparilla.—Dr. D. Jayne's Alterative combines the active principle of this powerful article with those remedies which experience has proved to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, while at the same time it contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic poisons. It is, therefore, perfectly safe, and at the same time the most reliable remedy in the world, especially for *Scrofulous, Cancerous, Tuberculous, Cutaneous, and Mercurial Affections*, and diseases of the Secreting Organs, whether of the Glands, Skin, or Internal Membranes. This Alterative also enters into the circulation, and passes with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached.

Prepared only at No 242, Chesnut street.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE.
READY FOR WAR.
LET THE ENEMY COME ON.

To David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

You publicly assert in a late newspaper article that you will drill through any Chilled Iron Safe Lillie has in use in one-half to two hours' time, &c., including the Bank of Northern Liberty Safes, or you will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. Now this is a very cheap way of playing buff. You know there is neither a banker or business man that would have an expensive Safe operated upon with unlimited power for two hours, to be mutilated, disfigured, or in any way discredited, for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

This game is played out. Now if you have any confidence in your ability to drill chilled iron or any confidence in Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe as compared with Lillie's, to withstand the burglar, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, as compared with Lillie's, to stand fire, you have the opportunity to make it manifest. You have just sold to the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, we are informed, for $1?50, a Bank Safe, representing to the Bank that your Safe was a much better protection against the burglar than Lillie's, and charging a much higher price for it. You have already made the challenge to test the Safes in the Corn Exchange Bank, and stated your own terms.

We now make the following proposition:—That you shall furnish the Seventh National Bank Safe and we will furnish one of the Bank of Northern Liberties' Safes for a test, upon your own terms, to the Corn Exchange Bank. Each party shall place in the hands of responsible parties the sum of $10.0 to $5000, as forfeiture, to be paid over to the winning party (as you may elect).

If you have not the confidence to place Evans & Watson's Safe alongside of Lillie's as a Burglar-proof, and will not accept the above proposition, we will give you three hours instead of two hours (the time you ask) to obtain the money in one of the Safes at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, said money to be furnished as above proposed, and to be placed in the Safe by the Cashier of the Bank; the Safe to be operated upon precisely as proposed in the challenge to this Corn Exchange Bank, and if the money is not obtained to the three hours, you are to make good any damage done to the Safe, and the money to be ours. You say you can drill six holes with one drill through Lillie's Safe. We will allow you two of the best steel drills you can procure to get through the above Safe.

Again, you say, Weaver & Sprankle were induced to charge Lillie's Safe for one of Evans & Watson's on account of its superiority as a Fire-proof.

We now propose that you shall furnish Weaver & Sprankle's Safe, and we will furnish either of two Safes of same size and character of the Lillie Safe you received in exchange—Bockius & Brother, Market street, below seventh, as one, or J. Hickman & Co., corner of Third and Market streets, has the other, and purchased about the same time as that of Weaver & Sprankle—these Safes shall be tested as Fire-proofs in a suitable furnace. A Committee of disinterested business men shall be appointed to test them, especially upon the terms publicly announced by you last winter and $400 to $1000 shall be put up as forfeiture by each party, as you may elect. Neither party to have possession of the Safes tested until after the test. We await your acceptance.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—Should any or all of the above propositions be accepted, and should we be successful in any or all, the net proceeds we may derive from our opponent, deducting actual expenses of the tests, shall be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as the money is not the object of the test.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

Fine Quality Champagnes,
Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
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Toucher,
And other superior brands of
Champagnes.

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Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
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STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE
Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. R. Messersmith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.

DREXEL & CO.,
au3-3t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—Military Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a house. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
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Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.
jy16-1m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
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AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING, The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand tableaux, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30-tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. SANFORD AND TROUPE. LAST WEEK MORE. FRANK MORAN. The great Comedian, together with all the Stars. See bills of the day. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 15. Admission 25 and 50 cents. au1

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL. The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

| At 7 30 A. M. | At 2 00 P. M. |
|---|---|
| 8 45 " | 3 30 " |
| 10 00 " | 4 45 " |
| 11 30 " | 6 00 " |
| 12 40 P. M. | |

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents. au1-3t

FOR CAPE MAY. THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER "MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER, Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

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This magnificent work of Art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about

Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

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THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on

# Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.


## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

### THE COLORED TROOPS AT PETERSBURG.

*From The Tribune.*

It is natural that the Copperhead allies of Jefferson Davis should cherish an envenomed hostility to the brave Union soldiers who are fighting against the Rebellion. Natural, also, that, as they scarcely dare exhibit it in full, they should publicly express it against the only class of those soldiers whom the public permits to be slandered at home, and the Government to be slaughtered when wounded and prisoners on the battle-field. Natural, therefore, that the repulse of Saturday should be seized upon as occasion for decrying colored soldiers, and for imputing to them a defeat which they and their white comrades alike shared in, but the responsibility for which probably rests on neither.

The facts are mainly as stated yesterday. The colored troops did not compose the first assaulting, but the supporting, column, and they were not ordered forward until white troops in greater numbers had made a desperate effort to carry the Rebel works, and had failed. Then the colored troops were sent in; moved over the broken ground, and up the slope, and within a short distance of the parapet, in order, and with steady courage; but finally broke and retreated under the same fire which just before had sent a whole division of white regiments to the right about.

If there be any disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusively, nor mainly, to the negroes. A second attack is far more perilous and unlikely to succeed than a first; the enemy having been encouraged by the failure of the first, and had time to concentrate his forces. And in this case there seems to have been a fatal delay in ordering both the first and the second assault.

Now, in contrast with the above statement of facts the following editorial invention from the leading Copperhead paper of this city:—

"The first line was captured with a hurrah; then the second; but we labor at the word *line*. Why? Simply and only because no negro troops was entrusted the task of wielding the key of the Rebel position."

Every word false, and proved to be false by the account which the same paper publishes in another column from its special correspondent. We quote:—

"In pursuance of the order of the attack, the 1st, 2d, and 4th Divisions of the 9th Corps were massed opposite the ground to the right of the Second Ledge, being the assaulting column, supported by the 2d, which was brought to the rear. The latter division, it will be remembered, composed entirely of colored regiments."

And the attack is then correctly described as having been made by the 1st Division, and, after their repulse, taken up by the 4th, with the result. What excuse, then, for a falsehood which is contradicted by the testimony of the same paper which utters it?

The Associated Press correspondent, in his diffused and inaccurate account, shows, not for the first time, that he has no disposition to misrepresent the conduct of the colored troops. It is not long since the repulse of the 19th division of Gen. Lee at Wilson's Wharf by the colored Brigade of General Wilde was telegraphed all over the country by the Associated Press—the fact that the troops who gained the victory were colored being carefully suppressed. In this instance, the correspondent even of a Copperhead paper gives what seems to be a tolerably fair account of the assault, and is confirmed by that of the *Times*—a paper by no means specially friendly to negro troops.

We know of no habit among disloyal papers which deserves severer censure than this of arguing cowardice upon troops who have repeatedly proved their valor, and their ability to stand side by side with the bravest of white regiments. The negroes are fighting for a Union which we hope will some day recognize their rights, but which hitherto has been to them the source of nothing but oppression, cruelty, injustice. They are fighting to uphold a Government which neglects to give them the protection due to every soldier under the flag. The magnanimity, the heroism, the unmerited fidelity to the cause of the Union, which they show in such circumstances, entitle them to the profoundest respect and admiration; entitle them at least to immunity from the slander of those who advocate their enlistment for the sake of keeping white men at home.

### A WORD OF WARNING—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

*From the Times.*

There is nothing more likely than that the rebel military chiefs will come to the conclusion, from the repulse at Petersburg on Saturday, that they can hold and defend their works there with a force very much less than that of their whole army; and that consequently they may now embrace the opportunity to send off a large part of their main army for aggressive operations elsewhere.'

About the truthfulness or falsity of this supposition we have nothing at present to say. But, we repeat, there is great probability that the rebels will act upon it. They have for some time past and during the delivery of this attack had, as every well know, a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, near the Potomac. This force, under Early and Breckinridge, has been greatly increased, but the authentic information in possession of the military authorities puts it as high as twenty-two thousand men. Besides this, during the time of the assault and repulse, they detached from this main body, and sent to the north bank of the James, to meet the threatened attack of Hancock and Sheridan, a force much inferior in magnitude to the above. These two detached forces, without the aid of either of which the Rebels easily held their position, constitute an army of between forty and fifty thousand strong, all of them seasoned troops. If General Lee should cause the James detachment to effect a junction with the detachment or column in the Shenandoah Valley, he would at once be a very formidable force on the line of the Potomac.

Now, it would be well to pay some heed to this, the very few words we have to say upon it are neither directed towards the President, nor the Lieutenant-General, nor the War Office, but loyal people of the land. The progress of the issues of the war, the matter of military success or failure, temporary and final, is, after all, their interest, and rests, to a great measure, in their hands.

It would neither be proper, nor profitable for General Grant to withdraw his army from the favorable position it now occupies on the south of the James, or even to remove any considerable part of it to operate against Rebel elements that may be sent from his front to reinforce the Rebel capital. He has a great task in hand, and for the best place from which to carry it out, the place upon which his army is now planted.

We abate not a jot of the faith we have frequently expressed in the supreme value of this position, or in the fact that from it he can in time come with crushing effect upon the enemy's line and exposed. We believe that Lee has by failure at no result that he would be willing to attempt anything to induce General Grant to move his army. There is no likelihood of anything according to Lee's desire. For Grant very well knows that a flank movement, even if successful, would cost him over and above the retention of the position.

In view of these facts, it behooves the people to perform their duty, and guard against false public alarms. The President has called for a hundred thousand volunteers; and it is soldiers that the present imperatively needed. They are required to drive the Rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, to prevent reinforcements reaching Lee already there, and to keep permanently clear of it. They are needed for the defence of the border and the capital. They are needed to hold the Rebels at Richmond, Petersburg cities directly upon them. They are needed by General Grant to effect speedily the immediate and collateral purposes.

This is what we desire to say. We have to urge reinforcement of our army. We urge enlistments to do their duty like men and patriots. If they do even half their duty, the deficiencies even half the reinforcements required will be made up, it will not take us a very long time to complete the great work which has thus been carried on with most hopeful progress.

The following prescription is vouched for by a correspondent (Maine) *Sentinel*, as a cure for the cholera:—Give to the patient two tablespoonfuls of a mixture of hop yeast and water, sweetened with molasses so as to be palatable, equal parts of each three times a day. Children under two years of age should take two teaspoonfuls three times a day. *Diet*—Boiled rice and milk, toasted bread, moistened with water and butter. Eat no meat. Give catnip tea as the patient is thirsty. When convalescent give sparingly broiled beef-steak, lean, with butter—only the juice to be swallowed. Drink when necessary. If the above treatment is strictly followed, no marks of smallpox will remain.

—On Saturday, July 23, Mr. Reedy, father-in-law of John Morgan, and formerly the representative in Congress from Tennessee, took the amnesty oath. He has been the head of all the Rebels in Murfreesboro, who seemed to move under his guidance. He said he "regarded the Southern Confederacy a failure, and though once honest in its support, would now gladly return to the old Government."

## THE INVASION EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

**Business Suspended—Streets Thronged—Movements of Major-General Couch—Measures for Defense—15,000 Men to Defend the Border—A General Enrolment of Citizens Ordered—Mounting of Guns in the Forts—Making Ready in Earnest for the Worst.**

*From the Pittsburg Commercial, July 27.*

Although no later news concerning the movements of the Rebel invaders of our State reached the city yesterday, yet the work of preparation for their reception, should they attempt to visit Pittsburg, was evidently prosecuted. A number of business places and manufactories were closed during the day, and the streets were filled with an excited multitude. The business of recruiting in the various Wards did not amount to much, from the fact, we suppose, that the matter had not received sufficient announcement. The Negro Scouts had recruited a full company, and were to be provided with horses immediately. As soon as they are horsed they will be sent away.

The Committee on Public Safety met yesterday morning at the office of General F. M. Howe, on Fifth street, where they were met by General Couch. After a general interchange of opinion, during which General Couch expressed his readiness to take the proper measures for the defense of Pittsburg, it was decided to order an enrollment of our citizens for home defense. The following is General Couch's order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA, Pittsburg, August 1, 1864.—In view of the fact that the enemy are already within the borders of our State, and having committed the most unjustifiable barbarities, and there being intimations of a much larger force marching westward, the Major-General commanding deems it his duty to be prepared for any emergence that may arise. Therefore, it is ordered, that an active force of fifteen thousand men be immediately organized for the defense of this portion of the State, and in order to the effective organization thereof I hereby direct the Mayor of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the Burgess of the boroughs, and the Justices of the Peace of the several townships of Allegheny county, to cause an immediate enrolment to be made.

First. An active force comprising all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capable of bearing arms, and such others not liable to military duty as are willing to march to the borders of the State, whenever called by proclamation of the Governor.

Second. All citizens capable of bearing arms, but are exempt from active service by reason of physical disability, and all others willing to serve in defense of the city.

All persons liable to enrolment will be sent to Brigadier-General Rowley, by the authorities designated to make the same.

This order will not be construed as directing any present suspension of business, but it is imperative that the enrolment shall be made without delay, as it is intended to discourage military organization of companies. On the contrary, I earnestly recommend that such organizations be perfected as rapidly as possible, and report to Brigadier-General Rowley for instructions. By command of

Major-General COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

GENERAL ROWLEY'S ORDER.

The following is the request of General Rowley, issued in response to the action of the meeting:—

In accordance with the resolutions of the Committee appointed by the citizens, I now request the suspension of all business in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and all adjoining boroughs, so far as the same is practicable. The time for prompt action is at hand.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding District.

MAYOR LOWRY'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by his Honor, the Mayor, and it is hoped that by a prompt response on behalf of the people, the declaration of martial law may be avoided:—

*Whereas*, Late news from Harrisburg points to the importance of taking immediate steps for the defense of the city; and whereas, at a meeting of our citizens held today, duly called for that purpose, it was unanimously the expression of business so long as the present crisis lasts. Now I, James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city of Pittsburg, do hereby request an entire suspension of business on the part of our citizens, and further, that it should it be requested that the people meet at the school-houses, in their respective election districts, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under veteran officers into companies for home defense.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR ALEXANDER.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens, I, A. C. Alexander, Mayor of the city of Allegheny, do hereby request that the citizens will suspend all business until the present crisis is passed.

A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KELLEY.

The following despatch was received yesterday evening by Brigadier General Rowley:—

CUMBERLAND, July 31, 1864.—Brigadier-General Rowley:—A large Rebel force is just reported to be in Hancock, supposed to be moving this way, by the National Road. (Signed) B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

## CUSTOMARY CHIVALRIES.

It has often struck me that now-a-days women are more "protected" by chivalric fictions than they need be, and that they sometimes find the compliments that are paid them irksome. I do not wish to say anything churlish, but it really borders upon a burlesquing of gallantry to see a small, slender gentleman giving his arm to a stout, lond, long lady—*across a room*. There is possibly no danger in walking ten feet along a plank surface, well-carpeted, with ridges of sofa, and hillocks of ottoman. The fair traveller is far less likely to fall if she is left alone. I do delight in a pretty fiction; but I always feel that the joke is being pushed too far, when I see a sweet, but strong and healthy creature, who stands well upon her feet, assiduously helped up a precipitous ascent of terrific stairs, four inches between. On the other hand, I like to see a man open a door, and hold it for a lady; and, what is more, I like to see him close the door after her very softly and tenderly, as if he really felt he had parted with something worth regretting. I like, too, that a man should always be ready to pick up anything which a lady may have dropped. Of course, when a gentleman picks up a glove, or opens a door for a lady, he does not mean to insinuate that she is not physically equal to the task of doing such things for herself. There are two ways of looking at the matter. The men may maintain that she is only masking by acts of graceful homage whatever of superiority or patronage his position as bread winner may seem to imply. The women may maintain that it is they who are the superiors, and these little services exacted from men are like the pretty nominal tributes one reads of in love books, such as blowing the horn or righting a fire, or bringing a cup of wine—tributes light and easy, but nevertheless real acknowledgments of a real sovereignty existing somewhere. Be that as it may, there is no denying that a great deal of the function of what was once chivalry is now delegated to the policeman, who sees that Mr. Smith's wife is not insulted in the street when she goes shopping, while Mr. Smith himself is attending to his business and earning the money which is to pay the police rate. It is, however, another illustration of the tendency of things to balance themselves, that a lady in a railway carriage, on soft cushions, and going fifty miles an hour, may be in as much danger of being treated unchivalrously as if she were riding a horse alone over a heath in the days of Jonathan Wild.

How much the homage paid to women is matter of custom, how little heart there is in it, is sometimes painfully shown by the manner in which men fall in chivalry to each other, when the *principle* of the case is the same as if the other party were a woman. Was it not Dangerfield—the story belongs, at all events, to the Titus Oates public—who had his eye poked out on the day of his flogging? The poor wretch, having been whipped from Tyburn to Newgate, receiving a stroke of the cat at every gully-hole in the street, stopped, according to custom, to take a dram. While he was in that horrible, lacerated condition, fevered in mind and body beyond any thing that you and I can conceive, a "gentleman" began taunting him. He got, of course, a horribly brutal answer. He deserved severe punishment for meddling offensively with a helpless man; but no idea of forbearance seems to have crossed the mind of the "gentleman," who ended by thrusting his cane into Dangerfield's eye. The miserable, insulted culprit died of erysipelas long before his back had begun to heal. Now, who could believe these things if they were not authenticated? One's loathing for Dangerfield, degraded sinner that he was, is absolutely flooded out by pity and burning shame.

Napoleon, at St. Helena, was once walking with a lady, when a man came up with a load on his back. The lady kept her side of the path, and was ready to assert her precedence of sex; but Napoleon gently waved her on one side, saying—"Respect the burden, madame." You constantly see men and women behave to each other in a way which shows that they do not "respect the burden," whatever the burden is. Sometimes the burden is an actual visible load; sometimes it is work and raggedness; sometimes it is hunger; sometimes it is grief or illness. If I get into a little conflict (suppose I jostle or am jostled) with a half-clad hungry-looking fellow in the street on a winter morning, I am surely bound to be lenient in my constructions. I expect him to be harsh, rude, loud, unforgiving; and his burden (of privation) entitles him to my indulgence. Again, a man with a bad headache is almost an irresponsible agent, so far as common amenities go; I am a brute if I quarrel with him for a wry word, or an ungracious act. And how far, pray, are we to push the kind of chivalry which "respects the burden?" As far as the love of God will go with us. A great distance; it is a long way to the foot of the rainbow.—*Good Words.*


## WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government Inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

jy27-10t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the Army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LEGAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For further information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LE VIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

my5-tf

## FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 80 feet. Inquire

aul-tf FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS,

GAS AND BATH.

Apply to

J. S. BEAM,

No. 140 S. THIRD STREET,

jy22-1m Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 207 S. SEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kensington Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be found all that great exactions of architect, Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to E. H. FAISTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esqs., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamerton, Penna. jy4

FOR SALE.—$30,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without furniture, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repaired, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, new chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jel5-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jel0-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per annum. GEORGE HAYDAY,
jel0-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. jel0-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room.

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

jel4-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-3m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 42 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates. jel-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pantaste, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my19-3m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. REES, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jel4-3m

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
325 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
60 boxes French Castile.

All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.

J. POWER,
jy29-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by

BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No. 208 DOCK Street, Filbd.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 218 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfm3m

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
Cavalry Bureau.

jy6-20t

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY is called to the LEAD-INGS in the "Watering Places," or "the country," are respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Laces and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Lawns Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Plaited, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,

BATHING ROBES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRST STORE ABOVE

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.

CAPE MAY,

aul-tf NEW JERSEY.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,

(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),

Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will refer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap20 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 100 S. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY,

FINE SWORDS

AND

MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. jy4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, Call

All business confidential. my13-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
B. M. FELLWELL, Superintendent.

mh20-6m

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.

Asheroft's Low Water Detector is now for sale to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Smooth glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Annibles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO.'s Perfumery,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Ear, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stetlkow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 119 S. SECOND Street.
JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

## FINANCIAL.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy27-10t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh19

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40'S.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

aul-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe6-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50'S AND 100'S,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy7-1m BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and fifty feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Horen Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding at abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwesterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil wells lie nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion as they were sunk further down; however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body of Oil to operate upon. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of the lands here described, have during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same gorge between the range of hills which each other about two miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Colonel's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a large yield is generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from those wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The free of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with Saw Mill in fine order, a snug house, and choice patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $62,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells with five steam engines &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large well's will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored hereabouts to the

# Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.


### THE NATION'S PRAYER.

The following hymn for Fast Day was written by a young lady of the Twenty-seventh street Methodist Church (Rev. Mr. Seaman's), New York:—

Father, to Thy throne ascending,
List the Nation's Prayer to Thee;
With their hearts and voices blending,
God—GRANT—VICTORY!

We have suffered, O our Father,
In the great cause, Liberty:
Now we come to Thee for succor—
God—GRANT—VICTORY!

Vacant chairs are in our households,
Vacant hearts each day we see,
That in anguish often whisper—
God—GRANT—VICTORY!

Father, never let base traitors,
In this land of brave and free,
Rule o'er those whose hearts are saying—
God—GRANT—VICTORY!

Thus to Thee our prayer is rising—
Thus we humbly come to Thee,
Asking Thee in broken accents—
God—GRANT—VICTORY!

But if Thou would'st longer chasten,
We'd submit our all to Thee,
Knowing that in His good pleasure,
God will GRANT us VICTORY!

Then, when this dread strife is over,
And the day of Peace we see,
We shall keep our country's watchword—
God and GRANT and VICTORY!

## SCOTCH BANKING.

### "Black Monday."

*From the Railway News, June 25.*

If, ninety years ago, somebody had inquired at the Exchange, or the Bank of England, who was the most successful man of the day, the unfailing answer would have been "Alexander Fordyce." His success in life, indeed, bordered on the marvellous; it was a sort of poetry of success—up to a certain time—for the prose followed it. There is much prose, unfortunately, at the bottom of all poetry in life, as well as in banking. Alexander Fordyce was bred a hosier at Aberdeen, but finding this place too narrow for his abilities, he came to London, and, after a short while, succeeded in obtaining employment as an out-door clerk in the banking-house of Boldero & Co. A handsome, dashing man, possessed of considerable energy of character, with a great flow of natural eloquence, and much suavity of manner, he soon attracted the attention not only of his masters, but of other gentlemen, and before long obtained an introduction to the family circle of Messrs Roffey & Neale, formerly brewers, and subsequently heads of the banking firm of Roffey, Neale & James. At the private residence of these gentlemen the young Aberdeen draper captivated all hearts, particularly the supposed soft ones of the fair sex; and the upshot of these conquests was that Mr. Fordyce was offered a partnership in the banking-house of Roffey, Neale & Co., in Threadneedle street, which offer, it is needless to say, was accepted. Alexander—we might call him Alexander the Great—had no sooner been thus comfortably established when he began to speculate in the public funds, hazarding large sums upon conjectural gains. Fortune, which is said to favor the bold—the proverb, like most proverbs, is of doubtful truth—smiled upon Alexander, showering the golden guineas into his lap by thousands and tens of thousands. His courage rose with his good luck, and his stakes doubled day after day. At last, in 1766, he made a tremendous haul in speculation in East India stock. He calculated upon a slight rise, and had no sooner invested his—that is, his partners'—for one than there took place an extraordinary upward movement, leaving him in the possession of profits amounting to near a hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Alexander Fordyce now started fairly in the great race of life. He purchased a large estate, with splendid mansion, at Roehampton, and entered upon a series of *fêtes*, banquets, and entertainments which threw those of royalty in the shade. To show his zeal for religion he built a church adjoining his mansion, supporting it entirely himself, and "worshipping God" on a sort of velvet throne surrounded by a glittering posse of tall footmen and bedizened lackeys. Alexander Fordyce next started as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, which attempt, though he was not returned, cost him fourteen thousand pounds. To secure his future election, he erected an hospital, and established other charities at the borough of his choice, leaving no means untried to become a peer, and openly avowing his hope to die a peer, as a beginning of this great end, he married a peeress, the Lady Margaret Lindsay, a daughter of the Earl of Balcarres, and sister of that Lady Anne Barnard, whose name is so well known as writer of "Auld Robin Gray." This was the highest stroke of good fortune that befell the handsome draper of Aberdeen.

Contemporary writers can scarcely find words to praise the beauty and grace of Lady Margaret: —"Always sweet, always entertaining, always instructive," wrote Sheridan; while another added, "Her eloquence was remarkable, and her singing frequently left the whole room in tears." No wonder that to please such a wife, as far above him by birth as by accomplishments, Alexander Fordyce redoubled speed in his wild career of extravagance. He purchased estates in Scotland at a fancy value, opened his mansion to the *elite* of rank and wealth, whom he entertained at sumptuous festivals, and grew insolent almost, in the possession of his newly-acquired wealth. But the fatal period now approached when there came a turn in the tide of his success. Several speculations turned out badly, and his first losses brought a whole host of visible and invisible enemies against him. "The stocks have got wind of this secret," said Horace Walpole, "and their heart is fallen into their breeches—where the heart of the stocks is apt to lie." Then came the affair of Ireland Island, which drove the funds down rapidly, leaving Mr. Fordyce, who had speculated on a rise, a loser to the extent of about six hundred thousand pounds. To supply his deficiencies he now had recourse to his partners' private funds. Discovery followed in the wake of this step, and the alarmed bankers-brewers, as suddenly trembling as they had previously been elated, threatened exposure and punishment.

Messrs. Roffey, Neale & Co. had freely partaken of Mr. Fordyce's extreme good luck, and rejoiced in the far keen which had attained them the services of so clever a person; but when they saw that the chances were going against him, they remonstated with all the energy of men whose fortunes lay on the success of their remonstrances. Probably they felt like Carlyle's heroes of the French Revolution, that the Millennium was struggling on the threshold, and yet not so much as groceries could be had—owing to traitors. With what impetus will not hungry men strike traitors in such a case?

Alexander Fordyce showed himself a great genius even in adversity. He treated the remonstrance of his partners with the most mortifying contempt, telling them that he was quite willing to leave a concern which they themselves were utterly incompetent to manage. At the same time he showed them a thick pile of bank notes which he had borrowed for the purpose; and the rustle of the bank notes, coupled with the magic of their insolent partner's eloquence, at once brought Messrs. Roffey & Neale down upon their knees. But, although secure of the good will of his associates, the career of the young banker was fast drawing to a close. Getting desperate, he lost himself more and more in wild speculations, to cover which all his own and his friends' resources were wholly insufficient. He next went about raising money by loans, but with very indifferent success. The Bank of England refused assistance, and most of the private bankers declined likewise. Among those whom Alexander visited on his borrowing errand was a shrewd Quaker. "Friend Fordyce," was the reply of the latter, "I have known many men ruined by two dice, but I will not be ruined by Four-dice." The Quaker was right; for, a few days after, the storm, no longer to be prevented, burst forth over the city. Mr. Fordyce absented himself from the banking-house in Threadneedle street; his terrified partners for the first time investigated their accounts, and found they were hopelessly bankrupt. The news created a panic; and the panic increased when it became known that the name of Alexander Fordyce was attached to bills in circulation to the amount of four millions sterling! Such a Monday as this 8th day of June, 1772, had not been known in the mercantile world of England within the memory of man, and the people universally called it "Black Monday."

This "Black Monday" was a great calamity in England, but it proved almost fatal to the banking interest in Scotland. The news of the failure of Fordyce was brought to Edinburgh (according to *Scott's Magazine*, of June, 1772), "by a gentleman who posted from London in forty-three hours;" and it had the immediate effect of breaking nearly all the banks in the northern kingdom. The houses of Douglas, Heron & Co., Arbuthnot & Guthrie, Andrew Sinclair & Co., Malcom & Co., Johnston & Smith, William Alexander & Sons, Gibson & Balfour, Anthony Ferguson, and many others, stopped payment one after another, and the panic at Edinburgh and Glasgow was such as to threaten a revolution. Besides the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, and British Linen Company, which were established by public authority, the only private banks that remained solvent were Coutts & Co., and the houses of the two old drapers, Mansfield and Cumming. Coutts' firm was partly saved by the opportune arrival of a partner with a small sum in cash—only between £2000 and £3000—which common report, as usual, magnified into a couple of millions. In consequence, the people clamored for their money at other banks, where it would have been perfectly safe, to carry it to the second floor of the old house in Parliament Close with the imaginary millions.

The most important effect of "Black Monday" in Scotland, was that it destroyed the first joint-stock bank, and thus prevented the growth of joint-stock enterprise for a very considerable time—killing the flower in the bud. A banking firm, trading under the style of Douglas, Heron & Co., having its headquarters at Ayr, had been set up in the year 1769, with a capital of £96,000, subscribed by about one hundred and forty shareholders. The bank was managed for a time with considerable skill, but the directors committed at the outset the serious blunder of issuing a larger amount of notes than was warranted by their subscribed capital, on the supposition that the number of partners—all liable, not "limited," but with their whole fortune—would form the best guarantee of their commercial transactions. But this expectation was doomed to disappointment. "Black Monday" occasioned a run upon Douglas, Heron & Co., as well as all the other banks; the excited multitude clamoring cash in exchange for their notes, regardless of the well-known fact that one hundred and forty gentlemen, some of the most wealthiest landowners in Scotland, were responsible for every note issued by the bank. There existed, however, a human *stampede*, not to be arrested by any amount of sound sense and reasoning, and the consequence was that the new joint-stock bank had to declare itself insolvent. It was in vain that leading shareholders of the highest rank, such as the Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Queensberry, went to the Bank of England to seek assistance; they were told that the bank held already Douglas, Heron & Co.'s notes to the extent of £150,000, and was indisposed to trust them any further. The simple fact that the Bank of England, like the Rothschilds, has always been jealous of joint-stock enterprise, was well known in Scotland, and caused a loud burst of indignation from the shareholders of the unfortunate bank, but did not prevent its fall. The firm of Douglas, Heron & Co. closed business at the end of the third year, leaving, in the words of a Scottish writer, "an amount of destruction in its wake such as Scotland had not experienced since the wreck of the Darien expedition." It is said that a large proportion of the land of the county of Ayr changed hands in consequence. For the remainder of their lives the unfortunate shareholders in the Ayr bank had never done with paying, and in some instances the descendants of shareholders did not get their accounts closed till some time after the passing of the Reform Act, at the distance of upwards of sixty years from "Black Monday."

## THE SIGN MANUAL.

A great deal of precious time has been wasted, first and last, in speculations touching the handwriting as a revelation of personal character. The proposition has been seriously made that there are direct and readily traceable analogies between the style of a man's character and constitution, and the style of his chirography. Edgar A. Poe went somewhat elaborately into the matter in his day. Recently, the *Round Table* has had an article on the subject, and the impression is general that, in some way not clearly understood, a man's handwriting is an index to the man who owns and moves the hand. So far as we have observed, the reverse of this supposition is much nearer the truth.

We do not know a man or woman in the world whose handwriting betrays in any respect their real character. We know of methodical, careful, fastidious persons, in all matters concerning their dress and personal habits and associations, who are the veriest sloverns in their handwriting. On the other hand, we know of others whose character for slovenliness is indubitably established, with a handwriting which is the perfection of precision and neatness. Rufus Choate was a man with as high an appreciation of everything that was beautiful and elegant and graceful as a lawyer can possess, and reeled off the most delightful rhetoric on the smallest provocation—a classical, fanciful, brilliant, glorious man—yet he had a handwriting that was simply barbarous. Cowards write a bold hand frequently, and brave men an insignificant hand—as fine and as meaning as a school-girl's.

There are several reasons why a man's handwriting is never to be taken as an index to the man, any further than it may be an index to a single faculty of the man. Mr. Choate was a poor penman simply because he did not possess the faculty of becoming a good penman. That mechanical gift of mind and that facility of manipulation which are necessary to make a good penman were not his. That was all. His handwriting did not represent his mind in its general characteristics, any more than it represented the mind of his great-grandfather. Some very small men write skilfully and boldly a splendid hand, and that hand represents only their gift in the art of penmanship. It goes no deeper than this. Others write a very inferior hand, who are tasteful, cultivated, gifted, and good. It is exactly with writing as with any other mechanical art, or even with a fine art. If it should become every man's duty to paint in oil—if such painting should be, like writing, a universally necessary means of communication between man and man—we should have precisely the same results we do in penmanship.

Those who have a gift for painting would paint well, though they might be very insignificant men, and those who have no gift for painting would paint ill, though they might be kings in all intellectual and moral excellence. Some men have no gift for music—indeed, some have no love for music, or tolerance for it—who are, notwithstanding, excellent persons; while others, with the most exquisite musical taste, enlarged and chastened by culture, are the loosest, meanest, lowest, dirtiest of mankind.

There are other causes that modify a man's handwriting, sufficient of themselves, without any reference to native gifts, to destroy it as an index to personal character. Early training in the formation of letters, early habits of holding the pen, infrequent or familiar usage, steady or unsteady nerves, purposes for which writing is executed—whether for permanent record or only for personal and passing use—muscles used for heavy or for light work haste or leisure—all these modify a man's handwriting. We mean by this that two men, with exactly the same constitution and character, starting together to learn to write, will, under different circumstances, acquire entirely different hands. One building his pen incorrectly, using his muscles somewhat in heavy lifting, hurried with his work, and not writing very frequently, will write a hand as unlike that of his double, whose hand has been formed under an opposite set of circumstances, as possible. To bring the matter into smaller compass, the handwriting of this present manuscript would have been an entirely different one, had the circumstances under which it was acquired been different, and that without any material difference in the character of the writer.

Heaven forbid that we should judge our friends by their handwriting! The editorial staff of this journal would fare poorly before any court of inquiry which should submit a man's handwriting as valid testimony against his character or pursuits. One writes like a German metaphysician after his nineteenth mug of beer and his tenth meerschaum; yet he neither smokes nor drinks, nor indulges in metaphysics. One writes like a converted Chinaman, who discards pens entirely, and uses the familiar chopsticks; but he was born in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and believes in it; moreover, we think he has an impression that he writes an elegant hand, and is rather proud of it. Another still has originated a system, which must be read while the ink is wet, or it cannot be read at all, every semblance of penmanship passing away as soon as the ink is dry. We say nothing of our most valued correspondents, for fear of wounding their vanity. It is enough for us to say that we do not lay up their handwriting against them; and thus we count all this talk about penmanship as a key to character as the idlest of all the idle humbugs set flying by idle people.—*Springfield Republican.*

### Death of Rev. Daniel Waldo.

The Syracuse papers announce the death of Rev. Daniel Waldo, the celebrated centenarian, which took place at Syracuse, New York, on Saturday last. He had been suffering some time past from an affection of the throat, and his decease was not unexpected.

Mr. Waldo was born in Connecticut in September, 1762. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the pensioners. In 1791 he graduated at Yale College, after which he entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He had been for many years a resident of Onondaga, where he was highly respected. In 1850 he was, on the nomination of General Amos P. Granger, elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives. He was a man of correct personal habits, to which he owed his extraordinary health and longevity. He preached frequently during the past year, often twice of a Sunday.

—The mountains in Alton, Gilmanton, and Gilford, New Hampshire, and the opposite side of the lake, have been on fire for more than a week, and thousands of acres have been burned over, doing very great damage.

## THE WONDERS OF CAMBODIA.

### Its History, and its Ruins.

In the London *Athenæum* for July 2 there is an account by one Dr. A. Bastian of a journey recently made to Cambodia, in farther India, giving some very interesting information about that distant and little-known country.

The great marvels of Cambodia are the enormous ruins of Nankon, of which Dr. Bastian says:—

"They are frequently termed 'the mysterious ruins,' and there is certainly a good deal that is strange and curious about them; but the most curious appears to me the fact that they have so long remained entirely hidden from travelers and orientalists. There is a short notice in the papers of a mediæval writer (De Mancanedo) that, during his sojourn in Cambodia in the year 1570, the servants of the king happened to discover in the depths of a forest the remains of an immense city, adorned with sculptures of fantastic animals, and bearing inscriptions which nobody could read.

"This city he calls Angcor; and Ankhor, or more correctly, Nakhon (the Indian Noghara) is the name of those ruins which only a few years ago were rediscovered, having been forgotten for more than two centuries. There is, however, no reason to wonder at the obscurity they were buried in, if we reflect on the state of geographical knowledge regarding Cambodia, of which country one might say that nothing was known at all, and scarcely the name of that great lake which now shows itself so fruitful an object for exploration."

The history of the country is perfectly silent on these ruins, and the natives ascribe their building to the gods. Here is the

LEGEND OF THE PALACE.

"Phra-In (the Indra of Brahminical mythology) relates the legend, sent Phra-Phryttakam, or Vitsanukam, to raise this palace and prepare it for the royal residence of one of his numerous sons, the offspring of a dirtation with a lady of the terrestrial world. As the other gods would not allow this imp, in whom they smelt the man, to remain in heaven, his divine sire, to console him for the loss, had a city constructed on earth, in perfect imitation of the stately halls he was obliged to quit. Others say that Nickon Vat copies in its design only the stable of Erawoddi, the favorite elephant of Indra; but as, in Ultra-India, the stables of the white elephants often equal the habitations of the kings, the difference is of small account."

DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINS.

"These places bear the traces of the gaudy colors and the rich gilding which were once used to cover the statues of the polymorphous deities with a multiplicity of hands and arms, but they are now stripped of their ornaments, and stand in solitude, abandoned and forsaken. On the highest platform of the central tower at the Cambodian structure is enthroned the fourfold figure of Buddha; and when the great patriarch Buddhaghosa, with his train of shaven monks, entered the sumptuous colonnades of this palace, cherished as their hereditary abode by a long line of kings, then the temples of idolatrous sacrifices fell, and the old classical name of Inthapattanauri was changed into that of Nakhon Vat (the City of Monasteries), which thenceforth became a convent dedicated to the priesthood.

"The ancient inscriptions are considered as wholly unintelligible by the present Cambodians, but more from laziness and fear of mental exertion, as the letters, although of a more antiquated form, are generally similar enough to the Pali, and the words in most cases differ from those now in use. One or the other event recorded in these inscriptions may perhaps still give a clue to historical facts connected with these ruins, as nothing of that kind is to be hoped for from the written history of Cambodia, which begins with the Cambodian kings removing to their new capital of Basan or Panompeng, and thence to Lowek. They had left the fertile plains exposed to the inroads of the Siamese, who just then began to break forth from their native mountains, and retired into the inaccessible swamps round the shores of the great lake."

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

"The traditions I collected from the people in Cambodia speak of the son of a king of Romah, who, banished his country, married the daughter of the dragon-king in Kamphuxa-Thibodi, the great country born out of the water, and according to the Javanese, who likewise allude to an ancient colony from Rohm, settled at (the mountain of) Sunung Kedang, their first civilizer, the holy Tritrestra, was married to Bramani Kull of Kamboja. If Indian inscriptions could be believed, Raja Deb, Pal Deb of the Pala dynasty in Bengal, added Kamboja to his conquests in the ninth century, and the victorious Suren is brought there by the annals of the Malays. In the tenth century Cambodia constituted a flourishing empire, strong enough to conquer parts of Tonquin, and it even checked the progress of Kaolai-Khan, who, it is said, attracted by its wealth, sent an army against it. The Cochin-Chine-se historians, however, ascribe the honor of conquering the Tartar conqueror to their own king, Tsching-I-thouen. After the dismemberment of the prosperous monarchy over which the Maharaja of Zabedj had swayed his sceptre, a constant and intimate intercourse was kept up between the maritime ports on the Indian and the Eastern Seas, by the fleet of the Siem, who had been taught to excel in navigation by the Malay settlers in Chiampa. The Malay Cherirras describe their proud capital, throning on the waves, and even a Javanese mother to Raja Tignak. The name of Siem was afterwards adopted by the Thai in Siam, which country was formerly known as Nawi'or Lawa. The pedigree of Panji, the favorite hero of romances and plays in Java, was ennobled by his descent from a Hindu princess, whom his royal father wooed during a stay in Kalinga; Wutu Rahu, the first Brahmana of the Sewa caste who settled in Bali, came from Telinga, and the kings of Madura, 'the Ptolemies of the East,' had long before that time entertained intercourse with Europe by embassies, as well as the sovereigns of Ceylon. This latter island has always exercised great influence on the countries of Ultra-India, and, before being devastated by the Damilas, rivalled in the splendor of its temples both Cambodia and Java, whose emperors, like those of Menangkabau, transferred the classical name of Lankapura to their own countries. The dynasty which preceded the Malayo-Javanese one, in Singhapura, had received the kindly title from Ceylon or Singha, the Isle of Lions."

THE RUINS SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

"The description given by a Chinese officer, who traveled through Cambodia in the year 1295, is too interesting to be omitted here, because, notwithstanding the ruinous state of the buildings at the present time, its details can still be verified in nearly every particular. 'The capitol,' he says, 'had five gates, each double; the chief one had two openings, the others only one. Beyond the gates there was a great ditch. From the ditch there runs a road of communication with the great bridges. On each side of the bridge were fifty-four statues of stone, representing their deities. These were very large, and, like statues in general, they had a menacing aspect. The five gates were all alike. The pillars of the bridges were of stone, and adorned with figures of serpents. Each serpent had nine heads. Each of the fifty-four statues held a serpent in its hand, to ward off those passing. Over the gates were large busts of Buddha, of stone. Each bust had five faces, looking towards the west. The one in the centre had a gold head-dress. On each side of the gate were figures of an elephant carved on stone.'"

Dr. Bastian expects to shortly publish a book of travels in Cambodia.

## WM. CORNELL JEWETT IN COURT.

HE IS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

The case of Henry J. Stevens and others against William Cornell Jewett came up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lott, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest. The following are the alleged facts in the case:—

In July, 1860, the defendant Jewett went to the store of Stevens, Brother & Co., No. 222 Pearl street, in this city, and made a contract with them for a portable steam engine, which he said he wanted to use in running the works of the Jewett Mining Company. He agreed to pay cash on delivery. The plaintiffs immediately got the engine ready, and upon delivering it on board a steamer, Jewett told them he had a large sum of money in the hands of his banker, William Rerson, in Denver city, and proposed to give them a draft upon him for the amount.

The plaintiffs were ignorant of the character and reputation of Jewett, and believing the statements he made to be true, delivered the engine and accepted the draft. They caused the draft to be presented immediately by the United States Express Company, when it was alleged that the whole transaction was a fraud; that Jewett had no account with Rerson, and no money in his hands.

The matter was then placed in the hands of the plaintiff's counsel, H. C. Pluce, of Brooklyn, who, upon the proper affidavits, procured an order to arrest said Jewett, and, after an unsuccessful search of nearly two years, finally made the arrest in New York. Jewett at once placed in the hands of the sheriff the sum of $1000 as security for his forthcoming to answer any judgment that may be obtained against him. He then, by his attorney, gave notice of a motion before Judge Lott to discharge the order of arrest. The Judge refused to discharge the arrest, and held the accused.

In the meantime the one thousand dollars had been deposited in the hands of the County Clerk of Kings county, and the same plaintiffs having other claims against Jewett, sued out two attachments in the City Court and Supreme Court, and caused them to be served on the County Clerk.

The attachments were procured and served this morning. The claim of Stevens, Brother & Company amounts to $1200. The case will come up for trial at the next term of the court.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*


DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as inflammation of the Urethra, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa and is especially recommended to those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females), where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain instead of the burning and almost unnatural pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands it never failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and all quack doctors have failed.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

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For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing that can injure the most delicate constitution, however delicate, their influence being to substitute strength for weakness, which, from regularity as it, they never fail to do.

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FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz.:

| | FARE. |
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| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | $2 25 |
| At 9 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Chy, Morning Express | 3 00 |
| At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | 2 25 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | 2 25 |
| At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) | 2 50 |
| At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) | 1 75 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket | 2 25 |
| 2d Class do | 1 50 |
| At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket | 2 25 |
| 2d Class do | 1 50 |

For Mount Holly, Eyesville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Jobstown, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 5, and 8 P. M. The 3 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Pemberton, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

Will leave as follows:—

At 6 A. M., (Night) via Kensington and New York, Passenger and New York Mail

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express

At 6 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express

At 6 P. M., via Kensington and New York Express

Sunday lines leave at 6 A. M. and 6 45 P. M. There will be no line at 6 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7½ A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 3 30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations at 3 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 6, 5 45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. line runs to Bristol.

☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage is allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT st. out.

August 1, 1864. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtlandt street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Kensington; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been provided for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.

When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Pavonia Ferry, or Pier No 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

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No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
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Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4 30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8 05 A. M., 12 M., 2 30 and 10 30 P. M.

Chester at 8 05, 11 15 A. M., 1 20, 2 20, 4 30, 6 00 and 11 00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4 30 (Mondays excepted), 8 05, 11 15 A. M., 1 20, 2 20, 4 30, 6 00, 10 30 and 11 00 P. M.

New Castle at 8 05 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

Dover at 8